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You, my lord archbishop,
Whose see is by a civil peace maintained,
Whose beard the silver hand of peace hath touch'd,
Whose learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whose white investments figure innocence,
The dove, and every blessed spirit of peace;
Wherefore do you to ill translate yourself,
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war? *Shak. H. IV.*
INVE/TERACY. *n. f.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
The *inveteracy* of the people's prejudices compelled their rulers to make use of all means for reducing them. *Addison.*
2. [In physick.] Long continuance of a disease.
INVE/TERATE. *adj.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.]
1. Old; long established.
The custom of Christians was then, and had been a long time, not to wear garlands, and therefore that undoubtedly they did offend who presumed to violate such a custom by not observing that thing; the very *inveterate* observation whereof was a law, sufficient to bind all men to observe it, unless they could show some higher law, some law of Scripture, to the contrary. *Hooker.*
It is an *inveterate* and received opinion, that cantharides, applied to any part of the body, touch the bladder and exacerate it. *Bacon's Natural History.*
2. Obtinate by long continuance.
It is not every sinful violation of conscience that can quench the spirit; but it must be a long *inveterate* course and custom of sinning, that at length produces and ends in such a cursed effect. *South's Sermons.*
He who writes satire honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient when he prescribes harsh remedies to an *inveterate* disease. *Dryden.*
In a well-instituted state the executive power will never let abuses grow *inveterate*, or multiply so far that it will be hard to find remedies. *Swift.*
TO INVE/TERATE. *v. a.* [*invetero*, Fr. *invetero*, Latin.] *To harden or make obstinate by long continuance.*
The vulgar conceived, that now there was an end given, and a consummation to superstitious prophecies, and to an ancient tacit expectation, which had by tradition been infused and *inveterated* into mens minds. *Bacon.*
Let not atheists lay the fault of their sins upon human nature, which have their prevalence from long custom and *inveterated* habit. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INVE/TERATENESS. *n. f.* [*inveteratus*, Latin.] Long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.
As time hath rendered him more perfect in the art, so hath the *inveterateness* of his malice made him more ready in the execution. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Neither the *inveterateness* of the mischief, nor the prevalence of the fashion, shall be any excuse for those who will not take care about the meaning of their words. *Locke.*
INVETERATION. *n. f.* [*inveteratio*, Latin.] The act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.
INVIDIOUS. *adj.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
1. Envious; malignant.
I shall open to them the interior secrets of this mysterious art, without imposture or *invidious* reserve. *Evelyn.*
2. Likely to incur or to bring hatred. This is the more usual sense.
Agamemnon found it an *invidious* affair to give the preference to any one of the Grecian heroes. *Broom.*
Not to be further tedious, or rather *invidious*, these are a few causes which have contributed to the ruin of our morals. *Swift.*
INVIDIOUSLY. *adv.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.]
1. Malignantly; enviously.
The clergy murmur against the privileges of the laity; the laity *invidiously* aggravate the immunities of the clergy. *Sprat.*
2. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.
INVIDIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*invidiosus*, Latin.] Quality of provoking envy or hatred.
TO INVIGORATE. *v. a.* [*in and vigour*, Latin.] *To endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.*
The spleen is introduced to *invigorate* the finifer side, which, dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate. *Brown.*
I have lived in a reign when the prince, instead of *invigorating* the laws, or giving them their proper course, assumed a power of dispensing with them. *Addison.*
No one can enjoy health, without he feel a lightness and *invigorating* principle, which spurs him to action. *Spectator.*
Christian graces and virtues they cannot be, unless fed, *invigorated*, and animated by a principle of universal charity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
Gentle warmth
Discloses well the earth's all teeming womb,
Invigorating tender feeds. *Phillips.*
INVIGORATION. *n. f.* [*invigorate*, Latin.]
1. The act of invigorating.

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2. The state of being invigorated.
I find in myself an appetitive faculty, which is always in actual exercise, in the very height of activity and *invigoration*. *Norris.*
INVINCIBLE. *adj.* [*invincibilis*, French; *invincibilis*, Latin.]
Invulnerable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.
I would have thought her spirits had been *invincible* against all assaults of affection. *Shakespeare.*
Should he invade any part of their country, he would soon see that *invincible* nation with their united forces up in arms. *Kassia's History of the Turks.*
The spirit remains *invincible*. *Milton.*
That mistake, which is the consequence of *invincible* error, scarce deserves the name of wrong judgment. *Locke.*
If an atheist had had the making of himself, he would have framed a constitution that could have kept pace with his insatiable lust, been *invincible* by intemperance, and have held out a thousand years in a perpetual debauch. *Bentley's Sermons.*
INVINCIBLENESS. *n. f.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Unconquerableness; invulnerableness.
INVINCIBLY. *adv.* [*invincibilis*, Latin.] Invulnerably; unconquerably.
Ye have been fearless in his righteous cause;
And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done
Invincibly. *Milton.*
Neither invitations nor threats avail with those who are *invincibly* impeded, to apply them to their benefit. *Dec. of Pity.*
INVIO/ABLE. *adj.* [*inviolabilis*, French; *inviolabilis*, Latin.]
1. Not to be profaned; not to be injured.
Thou, be sure, shalt give account
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep
This place *inviolable*, and these from harm. *Mil. Par. Lost.*
In vain did nature's wife command
Divide the waters from the land,
If daring ships, and men prophane,
Invade the *inviolable* main;
Th' eternal fencings overlap,
And pass at will the boundless deep. *Dryden.*
Ye lamps of heav'n! he said, and lifted high
His hands, now free; thou venerable sky!
Inviolable pow'rs! ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryden's Rn.*
This birthright, when our author pleases, must and must not be sacred and *inviolable*. *Locke.*
2. Not to be broken.
The prophet David thinks, that the very meeting of men together, and their accompanying one another to the house of God, should make the bond of their love insoluble, and tie them in a league of *inviolable* amity. *Hooker.*
See, see, they join, embrace, and seem to kiss,
As if they vow'd some league *inviolable*. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*
3. Insuperable of hurt or wound.
Th' *inviolable* fairs
In cubick phalanx firm advance d'intire. *Milton.*
INVIO/ABLY. *adv.* [*inviolabilis*, Latin.] Without breach; without failure.
The true profession of Christianity *inviolably* engages all its followers to do good to all men. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Meet acquaintance you have none: you have drawn them all into a nearer line; and they who have conversed with you, are for ever after *inviolably* yours. *Dryden.*
INVIO/LATE. *adj.* [*inviolatus*, Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.
His fortune of arms was still *inviolate*. *Bacon's H. VII.*
But let *inviolate* truth be always dear
To thee; even before friendship, truth prefer. *Denham.*
If the past
Can hope a pardon, by those mutual bonds
Nature has seal'd between us, which though I
Have cancell'd, thou hast still preserv'd *inviolate*:
I beg thy pardon. *Denham's Sophy.*
My love your claim *inviolate* secures;
'Tis writ in fate, I can be only yours. *Dryden's Aureng.*
In all the changes of his doubtful state,
His truth, like heav'n's, was kept *inviolate*. *Dryden.*
INVIOUS. *adj.* [*invius*, Latin.] Impassable; untrodden.
If nothing can oppugn his love,
And virtue *invious* ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too. *Hudibras.*
INVIO/LITY. *n. f.* [*inviolabilis*, Fr. from *inviolabilis*, Latin.] The state of being inviolable; imperceptibility to fight.
They may be demonstrated to be innumerable, substantiating their finalities for the reason of their *invio/lity*. *Ray.*
INVISIBLE. *adj.* [*invisible*, Fr. *invisible*, Latin.] Not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.
He was *invisible* that hurt me so;
And none *invisible*, but spirits, can go.
The threaden falls,
Borne with th' *invisible* and creeping wind,
Drew the huge bottoms to the furrow'd sea. *Shakespeare, H. V.*
'Tis wonderful,
That an *invisible* instinct should frame them
To loyalty unlearn'd, honour untaught, *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*
Civility not seen from others.
To us *invisible*, or dimly seen, *Milton.*
In these thy lowliest works,
He that believes a God, believes such a being as hath all
Perfections; among which this is one, that he is a spirit, and
consequently that he is *invisible*, and cannot be seen. *Tillotson.*
It seems easier to make one's self *invisible* to others, than
to make another's thoughts visible to me, which are not visible
to himself. *Locke.*
INVISIBLY. *adv.* [*invisible*, Latin.] Imperceptibly to the sight.
Age by degrees *invisibly* doth creep,
Nor do we seem to die, but fall asleep. *Denham.*
TO INVISCATE. *v. a.* [*in and viscus*, Latin.] *To lime; to intangle in glutinous matter.*
The camelion's food being flies, it hath in the tongue a
mucous and slimy extremity, whereby, upon a sudden emis-
sion, it *inviscates* and intangleth those insects. *Brown.*
INVITATION. *n. f.* [*invitatio*, Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] The act
of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony
and civility.
That other answer'd with a lowly look,
And soon the gracious *invitation* took. *Dryden.*
INVITATORY. *adj.* [*from invite*, Latin.] Using invitation;
containing invitation.
TO INVITE. *v. a.* [*invito*, Latin; *inviter*, French.]
1. To bid; to acc to any place, particularly to one's own house,
with intreaty and complaisance.
If thou be *invited* of a mighty man, withdraw thyself.
Ecclus. i. 39.
He comes *invited* by a younger son.
When much company is *invited*, then be as sparing as
possible of your coals. *Swift.*
2. To allure; to persuade.
A war upon the Turks is more worthy than upon any other
Gentiles, though facility and hope of success might *invite*
some other choice. *Bacon.*
Nor art thou such
Created, or such place hath here to dwell,
As may not oft *invite*, though spirits of heav'n,
To visit thee. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v.*
The liberal contributions such teachers met with, served
still to *invite* more labourers into that work. *Decay of Piety.*
Shady groves, that easy sleep *invite*,
And after toilsome days a soft repose at night. *Dryden, Virgil.*
TO INVITE. *v. n.* [*invito*, Latin.] *To ask or call to any thing
pleasing.*
All things *invite*
To peaceful counsels. *Milton.*
INVITER. *n. f.* [*from invite*, Latin.] He who invites.
They forcibly cut out abortive votes, such as their *inviters*
and encouragers most fancied. *King Charles.*
Honour was the aim of the guests, and interest was the
scope of the *inviter*. *Smalridge's Sermons.*
Wines and cates the table grace,
But most the kind *inviter's* cheerful face. *Pope's Odyssey.*
INVITINGLY. *adv.* [*from inviting*, Latin.] In such a manner as in-
vites or allures.
If he can but dress up a temptation to look *invitingly*, the
business is done. *Decay of Piety.*
TO INUMBRATE. *v. a.* [*inumbro*, Latin.] *To shade; to cover
with shades.* *Dryden.*
INVUN/CTION. *n. f.* [*inungo, inunctus*, Latin.] The act of
smearing or anointing.
The wife Author of nature hath placed on the rump two
glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and
squeezes out an oily liniment, fit for the *inunction* of the fea-
thers, and causing their filaments to cohere. *Ray.*
INUNDATION. *n. f.* [*inundatio*, French; *inundatio*, Latin.]
1. The overflow of waters; flood; deluge. *Inundation*, says
Coveley, implies less than deluge.
Her father counts it dangerous,
That she should give her sorrow so much way;
And in his wisdom hastes our marriage,
To stop the *inundation* of her tears. *Shak. Rom. and Juliet.*
The same *inundation* was not past forty foot in most places;
so that although it destroyed man and beast generally, yet some
few wild inhabitants of the woods escaped. *Bacon.*
All fountains of the deep,
Broke up, shall leave the ocean to usurp
Beyond all bounds, 'till *inundation* rise
Above the highest hills. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
This *inundation* unto the Egyptians happeneth when it is
winter unto the Ethiopians. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threatening floods, and *inundations* near.
The hero next assail'd proud Doway's head,
And spite of confluent *inundations* spread
With unexampled valour did succeed. *Blackmore.*

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No swelling *inundation* hides the grounds,
But crystal currents glide within their bounds. *Gay.*
2. A confluence of any kind.
Many good towns, through that *inundation* of the Irish;
were utterly wasted. *Spenser.*
TO INVOCATE. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin.] *To invoke; to im-
plore; to call upon; to pray to.*
Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Be't lawful, that I *invoke* thy ghost,
To hear the lamentations of poor Anne. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, *invoke* his aid
With solemnest devotion. *Milton's Agonistes.*
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread,
'Till vermin or the draff of servile food
Consume me, and oft *invoked* death
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains. *Milton's Agonistes.*
INVOCATION. *n. f.* [*invocatio*, French; *invocatio*, Latin.]
1. The act of calling upon in prayer.
Is not the name of prayer usual to signify even all the ser-
vice that ever we do unto God? And that for no other cause,
as I suppose, but to shew that there is in religion no acceptable
duty, which devout *invocation* of the name of God doth not
either presuppose or infer. *Hooker.*
2. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any
being.
My *invocation* is
Honest and fair, and in his mistress' name. *Shakespeare.*
The proposition of Gratius is contained in a line, and that
of *invocation* in half a line. *Wase.*
I will strain myself to breath out this one *invocation*. *Howell.*
The whole poem is a prayer to fortune, and the *invocation*
is divided between the two deities. *Addison on Italy.*
INVOCER. *n. f.* [This word is perhaps corrupted from the French
word *envoyer*, fend.] A catalogue of the freight of a ship,
or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.
TO INVOCER. *v. a.* [*invoco*, Latin; *invoco*, French.] *To call
upon; to implore; to pray to.*
The power I will *invoke* dwells in her eyes. *Sidney.*
One peculiar nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be *invok'd*. *Milton's P. Lost.*
The skilful bard,
Striking the Thracian harp, *invokes* Apollo,
To make his hero and himself immortal. *Prior.*
TO INVOLVE. *v. a.* [*involvere*, Latin.]
1. To inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent.
Leave a finger bottom all *involved*
With flesh and smoke. *Milton.*
No man could miss his way to heaven for want of light;
and yet so vain are they as to think they oblige the world by
involving it in darkness. *Decay of Piety.*
In a cloud *involved*, he takes his flight,
Where Greeks and Trojans mix'd in mortal fight. *Dryden.*
2. To imply; to comprise.
We cannot demonstrate these things so as to shew that the
contrary necessarily *involves* a contradiction. *Tillotson.*
3. To entwine; to join.
He knows his end with mine *involved*. *Milton.*
4. To take in; to catch.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
involves a vast involuntary throng. *Pope.*
Sin we should hate altogether; but our hatred of it may
involve the person which we should not hate at all. *Sprat.*
One death *involves*
Tyrants and slaves. *Thomson's Summer.*
5. To intangle.
This reference of the name to a thing whereof we have
no idea, is so far from helping at all, that it only serves the
more to *involve* us in difficulties. *Locke.*
As obscure and imperfect ideas often *involve* our reason, so
do dubious words puzzle mens reason. *Locke.*
6. To complicate; to make intricate.
Some *involved* their snaky folds. *Milton.*
Syllogism is of necessary use, even to the lovers of truth,
to shew them the fallacies that are often concealed in florid,
witty, or *involved* discourses. *Locke.*
7. To blend; to mingle together confusedly.
Earth with hell mingle and *involve*. *Milton.*
INVOLUNTARILY. *adv.* [*from involuntary*, Latin; *involun-
taire*, French.]
INVOLUNTARY. *adj.* [*in and voluntarius*, Latin; *involun-
taire*, French.]
1. Not having the power of choice.
The gath'ring number, as it moves along,
Involves a vast *involuntary* throng,
Who gently drawn, and struggling less and less,
Roll in her vortex, and her pow'r confess. *Dunciad, b. iv.*
2. Not chosen; not done willingly.
The forbearance of that action, consequent to such com-
mand of the mind, is called voluntary; and whatsoever ac-
tion is performed without such a thought of the mind, is
called *involuntary*. *Locke.*
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1. The act of invigorating.